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panse of territory from an elevated point is obvious; it must be left to experience to show whether much can be done with the balloon in the densely-wooded tropical regions.

*Le "Appearances of Land" nella Zona Antartica, per Arnaldo Faustini. Roma, presso la Società Geografica Italiana, Via del Plebiscito, 102. 8vo. (1898.)*

Signor Faustini divides the Antarctic region, geographically, into three parts:

1. Lands, fairly well known as to their configuration.
2. Lands, the existence of which is still in doubt.
3. Parts altogether unknown.

Termination Land, reported and named by Wilkes as seen on the 16th of February, 1840, has not since been reported. Capt Nares, in the *Challenge*, in 1874, found bottom at a depth of 1,300 fathoms within 15 miles of the position assigned to Termination Land, which could not be seen even from the masthead, though pack ice and many bergs seemed to indicate the vicinity of land.

Signor Faustini concludes that Termination Land does not exist.

D'Urville's Clarie Land (Côte Clarie), is identified with Wilkes's High Land, assigned to a different position.

Several other shadowy appearances of land in the Antarctic are described, including Capt. Morrell's New South Greenland, discovered in February, 1822, and Signor Faustini thinks it desirable that navigators in those waters should lend their aid in the search for these phantoms. There can be no doubt that every voyager in the Antarctic will make his contribution to the stock of knowledge.

*Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel. (New Issue.) North America, Vol. I. Canada and Newfoundland. By Samuel Edward Dawson, Litt. D. (Laval), F.R.S.C. Maps and Illustrations. London, Edward Stanford, 26 and 27 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W. 1897. 8vo.*

Dr. Dawson presents in this volume a concise account of the physical characteristics of Canada and Newfoundland, respectively the first in rank and the oldest of British colonies; but this, he says in his preface, is not the sole object of the book. He has wished also to show why these great regions are still subject to Queen Victoria, and why the "Dominion of Canada has as fair a prospect of continuance as any other community on the two continents of the Western Hemisphere."

His preface ends with this declaration :

The Dominion of Canada stands on the Western Continent for a principle—the dominant principle of the Anglo-Norman race—of steady advance in orderly self-government, growing, as the trees grow, without precipitation or even haste, but never pausing and never retrograding; therefore the Canadian people take little interest in self-appointed prophets or in doctors of destiny, but they carry on their work year by year, as duty calls, leaving the result to that controlling Power which has kept them safe in the past, and is able to do so in the future.

This is worthily said, and the reader is glad to miss, for once, the obtrusive Anglo-Saxon.

Dr. Dawson revises the boundary question and asserts that the Canadians are dissatisfied with their southern frontier line. It may well be. Few nations think they have enough.

As a composition the book deserves high praise. It gives an intelligent and sufficient account of the native races, the discovery, the settlement, the history, the resources and the development of British America, with useful bibliographical notes to each chapter.

Those who turn to it for statistical information will soon find themselves reading it for pleasure.